

Ourselves.

As will be seen by a notice in another column, we contemplate spending a few weeks on the Western Reserve. Our absence will subject the Publishing Committee as well as ourselves, to considerable inconvenience, and nothing but a hope that we shall thereby advance the cause of emancipation, induced us to consent to this arrangement.

The field is large, and is white unto the harvest, while, alas! the laborers are but few. There are many who are ready to say "Go ye into all the regions of the West, and preach the doctrine of emancipation to the people," but they go not themselves, neither do they contribute that which is necessary to send forth and sustain the laborer.

The Western A. S. Society needs funds; the members of the Publishing Committee of the Bugle need the arrears due them, so that they may pay the Printer and the paper maker; and the cause needs that the subscription list of the Bugle should be increased, that more anti-slavery publications should be scattered abroad, and that truths which have not yet been practically adopted be repeated and re-enforced. To aid in this work so far as we can, is the motive which has induced us to consent to visit our friends and subscribers, and subscribers that are to be, on the Western Reserve. We hope to receive from the abolitionists there, the encouragement, co-operation, and assistance which the cause demands.

During our absence the Bugle will be in the hands of those who are abundantly able to conduct it.

The November No. of GRAHAM contains the commencement of a sea story by Cooper, for which the proprietors of the Magazine have paid him \$1200. The earliest works of this author we have read with great delight, and they have been highly approved by all who made their acquaintance: some of his later publications, however, are thought to have but little to recommend them but the author's name. If "The Fleet of the Gulf" is as good a sea-story as Cooper has written and can write—and the publishers of Graham assure us it is among his best—it will be one of much interest. Those who subscribe to the Magazine commencing with the January No. will be furnished with the beginning of the story in sheets as it appears in the two preceding months.

Subscriptions to the Magazine \$3 per year in advance—\$5 for two copies.

At the Waltham dinner, a Mr. Healey said "he could answer for his brother tenant farmers and himself, that they adored the Aristocracy, and regarded it as a wise dispensation of Providence!"

This sentiment, uttered by an English farmer who perhaps hardly knew what he was saying, is going the rounds of the American papers, italics and exclamation points included. However it may be with the English farmers, it is very certain that many American laborers adore the Aristocracy of this country, and treat it as though it were a wise dispensation of Providence, an Aristocracy too, whose blood-written title is even more palpably unjust than that of British Aristocracy, and which has not the bleaching that age has seemed to give to the feudal claims which had their birth in the times of the Norman Conqueror. Although the Aristocracy of England oppresses and degrades, it cannot crush out the humanity, or even the humblest man; although it defaces God's image, it does not dare require its likeness to its Creator to be denied; although it defiles the living temple of the Holy Ghost, it does not assert that that temple is but the habitation of a brute. The Aristocracy of this country, has, by its terrible power done these things, yet the farmers and other laborers of America exalt its emblems to the highest civil offices, and recognize its claim to enter into the holiest sanctuaries of their religion—thus proving by their actions that they adore the American Aristocracy of slavery, and regard the system as a wise dispensation of Providence!

SLAVERY.—A committee of nine, in the Legislature of Alabama, one from each judicial circuit, has recently made a report setting forth the danger of a redundant slave population. The committee expressed their apprehension that Kentucky, Maryland, and Virginia will soon abolish slavery, and that North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas, will follow their example.—*St. Louis Gazette.*

Very good, so far as it goes; and the conversion of your "redundant slave population" into freemen is the only means by which your State can be saved from the danger which now threatens its destruction. Instead of waiting for Kentucky, Maryland, and Virginia to lead in the abolition of slavery, and for North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas to follow their example, would it not be wiser for Alabama to precede them all, and with the same blow annihilate her system of chattelism, and destroy the danger resulting from a redundant slave population?

MAL AMOROS.—From a recent No. of the American Citizen, a Liberty paper, we clipped the following sentiment of the Rev. John Newton, which seemed about as much in place in the columns of that journal, as would a copy of the Lord's Prayer in the ballot box. We gladly relieve it from its awkward position, and publish it with a hearty Amen!

"If I were to add another article to the library, it would be, from poison and politics, Good Lord deliver us."

The Slave George.

Our readers will be interested in the history of this case, which we copy from the New York Tribune. We do not remember ever to have heard of one, the consideration of which presented more important legal points than this, and we see the New Yorkers are determined to make the most of them.—Whatever may be the final decision of the legal tribunal, it will do good. It will either be a warning to captives who trade at the south that they cannot take back from the North, the slave whom they have unwittingly brought here; or else it will serve to show the North how helplessly and hopelessly slavery has bound it. Let it result as it will the discussion it has created will do good, and we are glad to see it has already produced a tremendous excitement among the Gothamites.

SOMETHING NEW.—We have heard of men "going it with a rush," and this phrase would probably apply to General Kearney, who, after having annexed Santa Fe to the United States, next orders an election for Representatives to Congress and for members of a Legislature to be formed for that territory. Truly we are a great people!

Remons.—That Santa Anna is in the neighborhood of Monterey, and that the mountain passes of Mexico contain twenty thousand Mexican soldiers. If this be true, "that noble officer and his brave army" who represent the interests of this country, is in rather a dangerous position.

The paper ordered for D. H. has been regularly mailed to Berea in the same envelope with Allan Hays's. If the latter comes to hand, the former certainly must be in the Post Office.

Will the publishers of the Pa. Freeman oblige us by sending two copies of that paper to the Bugle?

Wm. Steadman, of Randolph, will please act as agent for this paper.

The acknowledgment of Receipts is crowded out this week.

THE WORK OF GOD IN NASHVILLE.—The work of conversion and conversion, we rejoice to say, still progresses in our city. Almost daily some one lets us know that he, or she desires to flee the wrath to come. There have been a good many conversions and additions to the church since my last notice.—Our young members are very lively, and are delighted with their class and prayer meetings. The number of conversions since the revival began exceeds 400, 355 of whom have joined the M. E. Church South, a few have joined other churches, and several others are now waiting to join the Methodist.—We devoutly thank God for what he has done, and are deeply humbled when we think that there are thousands yet in our city who are living in sin, regardless of the calls of God, and of their own eternal interest. May God in mercy extend the work of grace until all shall be converted, and let every Christian say, Amen. F. E. PITTS.

"The work of God in Nashville!" Absurd! God's spirit will never lead any soul into membership with such a Brotherhood of Thieves as is the Methodist Episcopal Church South—a church which was established for the express purpose of sustaining slavery.—If there is any difference between it, and the M. E. Church, it is that the Church South is more openly pro-slavery, though the Church North is as much so as Satan would have it. There is no doubt that the people of Nashville greatly need conversion and conversion, but not such as can be brought about by pro-slavery priests, or the spirit whose kingdom they are building up.

Case of a Runaway Slave.—The brig Mobile, arrived yesterday in five days from Savannah, brings a fugitive slave, who had been discovered in the forward hold on deck when the vessel was two days out. The slave was not permitted to land, but was handcuffed and confined in one of the lower hold-rooms, with one of the crew to watch him. His cries for help attracted the attention of persons on the wharf, and some colored men took measures to procure a writ of habeas corpus to bring him before a legal tribunal. Judge Edmonds of the Circuit Court issued the writ, and placed it in the hands of an officer, who on going to the wharf, foot of Maiden-lane, found that the brig had hauled off into the stream.—The officer procured a boat, and on reaching the brig was forbidden by the captain to come on board, but he succeeded in serving the process, and the case will come before Judge Edmonds at 2 o'clock this afternoon.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Court of Oyer and Terminer.—Before Judge Edmonds and Ald. Jackson and Johnson.—THE SLAVE CASE.—Argument in the case of George Kirk, the boy who secreted himself on board the brig Mobile, at Savannah, and brought up on habeas corpus, was presented yesterday, Messrs. Jay and J. L. White appearing on behalf of the boy, and Mr. Blunt for the Captain of the Mobile, the latter demanding that the slave shall be given up to him so that he may be carried back to Savannah, the laws of Georgia making it penal for bringing the said slave away, and also authorizing and requiring every person to apprehend a slave who has run from his service, also under a penalty. Much excitement appeared to exist on the subject, particularly among our colored population, vast numbers of whom (men, women and children) were in and about the City Hall.—The seats on one side of the Court room were given up to the colored people and the remainder was densely filled, inside and outside the bar by members of the profession and others.

Previous to the commencement of the argument, Mr. Dresser stated to the Court he had sued out a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Edmonds alone, and asked when that writ should be brought up. Judge Edmonds said he would dispose of the whole case in

the argument before the Oyer and Terminer. The position assumed by Messrs. Jay and White, in behalf of the boy, is that the Court had no jurisdiction in regard to him, as no person had a right to demand him except the owner, his agent or attorney. Mr. Blunt, on the other hand, contended the rule of law to be that when a slave secretes himself on board a vessel and is brought to New York, the Captain is required to carry him before the Mayor and Recorder, who are to give a certificate, and deliver the slave to the custody of the Captain to be carried back.—Powerful and eloquent argument, pro and con, and many citations were offered. The case occupied the whole of the day. A decision will be given by the Court this forenoon.

Owing to the excitement which existed, the boy was not carried into the Court room through brought down to the Hall, and he was taken back to the City Prison by several officers, followed and surrounded by an immense number of colored persons, as well as others, an attempt at rescue having been apprehended. There was a belligerent feeling observable toward the colored people, by some young men, and reprovoked, in the upper part of the Hall during the forenoon, it was considered necessary by the Police to order all the colored persons (except those in the Court room) into the Park, where they remained till the proceedings were over.

At the close of the eloquent remarks of Mr. White, there was a general burst of applause in the Court room. Judge Edmonds observed one young man in the act of stamping with his foot, and caused him to be brought before him for contempt. The young man (who was formerly engaged in the District Attorney's office) denied having made any noise. He is to show cause this afternoon.—*Id.*

The Case of the Slave George comes up this morning in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at 10 o'clock. Messrs. Jay and White, we understand, are retained as counsel on behalf of George. An attempt was made at a rescue on Saturday, but this, we have confidence in the humane feeling of our citizens to believe, will not create any prejudice against the slave. He of course was not concerned in it. Much, however, as we would condemn any attempt to interfere with the regular course of justice, there are extenuating circumstances in this case which should be considered. It will be remembered that George was brought before the Court on Thursday morning, and that his case has been postponed from day to day by request of counsel. On Saturday morning it was generally understood that it would positively come up to-day, but most unwisely and unnecessarily a third party got out a new writ, under which the alleged slave was taken backward and forward from prison to court and court to prison, till some few of the colored people very naturally became fearful from these conflicting proceedings, that something was wrong, and, exasperated at the thought of the man being given up as a slave through trickery and fraud, made an unfortunate attempt at a rescue. Several of them are now in jail for this offence, and these mitigating circumstances, we trust, will have as much weight on their trial. We are confident that no difficulties will arise, and nothing for the confusion created by the interference, by a new writ, with the regular proceeding which had been instituted.—*Id.*

TREMBLING EXCITEMENT.—THE SLAVE SET FREE AND AGAIN ARRESTED.—ATTEMPT TO TAKE HIM OFF IN A BOX.—A NEW WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

The boy George Kirk, demanded as a slave by the captain of the brig Mobile, was brought before the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Tuesday forenoon, when the decision of the Court on the writ of habeas corpus was pronounced by Judge Edmonds. The decision declares that the arrest of a slave in this State under the Laws and Constitution of the United States, can only be made by the owner, his agent or attorney.—That the laws of Georgia in such a case as the present, are not binding in New York; that the principle of State police laws do not affect this case, as the slave is only demanded for the benefit of his owner; and that the law of this State, which allows a master to carry a slave before the Mayor or Recorder and get a certificate so as to return him to slavery, was not complied with by the captain, who, instead, manumitted the boy and put him into the hold of his vessel, from which he was brought up by the present writ of habeas corpus.

At the moment of the boy's discharge, immense cheering was sent forth by the crowd of persons assembled in the Park. The boy was hurried off by his friends, who succeeded in getting him into Morse's building, where the Anti-Slavery Office in Nassau st. An immense crowd gathered around the building, and the Mayor having, on application of the captain, issued a new process against the boy, the Police were soon on the ground in great force. They had been on the watch several hours, when about 4 o'clock officers Bloom and Boyle discovered a cartman in the act of removing a box from the vicinity of the Anti-Slavery Office in Nassau st. They followed the cart into Park-row, when Boyle jumped upon the cart and took a minute of the destination of the box, which was directed to Rev. Ira Manly, Essex, N. Y. Officer Bloom then took his place and through a crevice saw the colored boy, and immediately broke open the box and made the arrest, officer Coyle of the 3d Ward assisting to take him to the office of the Chief of Police, where he was detained for a few minutes, and then taken through a back door to a carriage which was in attendance. He was then driven at a rapid rate to the Tombs, where, according to a previous arrangement, the Mayor and Recorder were in attendance, and Judge Edmonds was sent for and a writ of habeas corpus was served upon the Mayor returnable forthwith. Mr. Jay here served upon the District Attorney a formal demand (based upon a provision of the Statutes) that he should appear in behalf of the Slave. Mr. Blunt appeared on behalf of the Captain of the vessel, and Mr. Brady, the Counsel to the Corporation, on behalf of the Mayor, who with Judge Edmonds and the Recorder occupied the bench of the Court of Sessions. Mr. Blunt raised objections to the form of proceedings on the grounds—1st. That Judge Edmonds had no right to issue the writ, as the application for such writ was directed to no individual Judge but to the Court of Sessions. And

secondly, that Judge Edmonds had no right to issue such a writ during the sitting of the "Supreme Court," probably still in session at Rochester. After some informal discussion as to whose custody the boy was in, the matter was compromised: the Mayor passing his word that Kirk should be forthcoming at 10 o'clock this morning, when the matter is to be fully argued before Judge Edmonds, who will meet the Counsel at the Chamber of the Court of Sessions.

While the above matter was under consideration, the Captain of the vessel made an affidavit charging the boy with assault and battery committed upon his person. Upon this affidavit a warrant was issued and placed in the hands of officer Boyer. And thus stands the case at the present writing.—*Id.*

Wednesday, Oct. 29.
The Slave Case.—Habeas Corpus.—Before Judge Edmonds.—James T. Brady, Esq., who appeared as the legal adviser of the Mayor, presented a return to the writ of habeas corpus granted by Judge Edmonds. The return set forth that Captain Buckley, of the brig Mobile, of Savannah, Ga., while on his passage from that port to this city, on the 15th of October instant, discovered a colored lad concealed in the hold of his vessel, and that he admitted himself to be a slave, belonging to Mr. Chapman of Byrne Co. Ga.; that he was now arrested upon the prayer of Captain Buckley, who applied for a certificate under a section of the Revised Statutes which provides for the arrest of slaves found secreted, and that the said certificate may be granted to the Captain, inasmuch as the slave may be restored to his rightful owner. The return also stated that the Mayor had the slave in his custody, by virtue of the warrant granted on the oath of the Captain, Mr. White, counsel for the slave, demurred to the return. Mr. Brady joined in the issue. Further proceedings in the case were then adjourned until 4 o'clock this afternoon, when they will be resumed before Judge Edmonds in the Circuit Court.—*Id.*

From the Free Labor Advocate.
Mercer County, Ohio.

On a visit performed by two other friends and myself, last week, to the settlement of colored people in the above named county, we learned some particulars relative thereto, which had a powerful tendency to deepen in our mind, feelings of abhorrence toward that wicked prejudice, and lawless spirit, recently manifested on the part of a portion of the white citizens, in threats, publicly made in the form of resolutions, adopted at a public meeting, to expel the colored people, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must," pledging themselves to use every means in their power to effect their object, not excepting the bayonet.

In order that the reader may know something of the situation, circumstances and character of these objects of popular hatred and victims of cruel prejudice, it may be proper to give a very brief sketch of the origin and progress of the settlement, its present condition, and future prospects.

About eleven years ago, Augustus Waitles, well known as a friend to the oppressed, and a devoted philanthropist, purchased land in Mercer County, and commenced operations with a view to the establishment of a manual labor school, for the benefit of those youths, who are, by the operation of an unchristian prejudice, and, if possible, a more wicked legislation, deprived of the opportunity of even learning to read the Bible in the schools established by law for white children, and for support of which colored people are taxed.—He erected a school house in the woods and gave out an invitation to colored young men and boys, who wished to obtain an education and to pay for it in labor, to avail themselves of the opportunity. Numbers did so; and by studying and laboring alternately, acquiring considerable literary attainments, and at the same time earning the land for cultivation. Thus a center of civilization was formed, and many industrious, intelligent, and enterprising colored people flocked to it. At the present time the settlement consists of several hundred persons; perhaps nearly one hundred families (this is only a guess); and they are nearly all land holders. They hold a large portion of their land under patent from the Government, signed by the President of the United States; and perhaps a larger portion is held by second hand titles, made by the State, and recorded in the County Recorder's office, maintained by the laws of the State, and rendered more sure by the State Constitution, which expressly secures the validity of contracts. The idea that these people can be legally expatriated—driven from their homesteads and heart-stones—bought and paid for, and held by the strongest sanctions both of the General and State Governments, is ridiculous in the extreme. None but the most perfect ignoramus can possibly believe it; and if, after what has taken place in Mercer, the Legislature of Ohio does not at its next session, repeal its shameful, wicked, absurd and unconstitutional "black laws," they will deserve the execrations of the whole world and of all posterity.

But to return to the colored people. They appear to be industrious and prosperous, as a general thing, and I think I am warranted in saying that none of them have ever become a township or county charge. There was, therefore, evidently no necessity of requiring them to give bail on this account. Let us see how much necessity there was for security for their good behavior. Give all ye who would require of the colored man that security for his good behavior which ye could not give for your own, and search the records of crime in the county of Mercer. Learn there the number of convictions proportionally of colored and white persons. Then blush for shame at the result. You will surely blush, if you have any sense of shame left. While white men have been convicted of crime at almost every term of your County Court, it is believed you will search in vain for the first conviction of a colored person residing in the above named settlement, if there has ever been one such conviction in the county. It is thought by persons residing in the colored settlement that none of them have ever been indicted on a criminal charge. As regards the state of education among them, it is superior to that of their white neighbors, who frequently call on the colored boys to write, or make calculations for them. Even townships, (of course they are white,) such as road supervisors, are under the necessity of getting colored persons to write their road receipts; and constables their returns; and in one case at least, a Justice of the Peace (I called on a colored man to calculate the amount of a judgment he was about to render. And these are the people whom the laws of Ohio, and a portion of the citizens of Mercer,

require to give bond and security for their good behavior, and that they will not become a county charge; and in default of this, their patriotic pale faced neighbors threaten to expel them from their own homes at the point of the bayonet. There would be far more reason in requiring security in the opposite direction.

Even if the law required a property qualification to entitle persons to the right of citizens of their opposers. There being but little doubt that a fair estimate would show the colored people, as a class, compared with those who formed the mob meeting and adopted the resolutions of expulsion, to possess property in the ratio of two to one.

I repeat it—if the Legislature of Ohio fail to repeal the black laws, which are the source of all the mischief, it will richly merit, as it will receive, the scorn of the civilized world and the indignant reproaches of posterity.—And surely a God of Justice will "avenge" on such a nation as this.

John P. Hale.

The regular Democrats lately held a meeting in Concord, N. H. The few who assembled, of course denounced the man who had broken into their party arrangements, yet even among the regulars there was some confusion, as will appear from the following account from the Chronicle:

"But when the Committee on Resolutions reported, then came 'blatant' fan"—probably the same article that the Junior of the Patriot had published last March, which has been delayed by the upward tide in St. Louis River. The Committee's report declared the Democratic party in principle opposed to Slavery; affirmed the truth which nobody disputes, that Slavery in the States is a State institution, and approved the Wilcox proviso. To this extent, no further, would the Clique concede to the popular feeling.

How George Barstow, of Manchester, the eloquent author of the popular History of N. H., one of the County report, and he read a series of resolutions containing a solid chain of welded argument to show that the Democracy must oppose and resist human slavery—taking the ground of immediate abolition in the District—the admission of no more territories or states tolerating Slavery—and denouncing the slave party who surrendered Oregon at the bidding of the slave oligarchy.

While he was reading his resolutions, the "distinguished individuals" in the upper part of the hall, grew pale with rage, and some of them actually gnashed their teeth. Gov. Hill became perfectly frantic and frothed at the mouth. He continually interrupted the reading of the resolutions, and it was with the utmost difficulty that Mr. Barstow was able to proceed. And when he undertook to speak in his defense, he was instantly clamored down. Hibbard, Pierce, and Treadwell were pushed forward to gag and insult Mr. Barstow—notwithstanding a large portion of the Democrats present called for Barstow and were willing to give him a hearing. But the poor cowardly dictators did not dare to let the people hear him—so he proceeded to fill their ears with all manner of abuse of Mr. Barstow, denouncing him as a traitor, fed, and everything vile and dishonorable. They kept up this scene of violence and outrage upon freedom of speech till about sundown—when one of the leaders, seeing that they had taken a false step, and were likely to disgust the common people, besought them to give Mr. Barstow a hearing. They heard him for a few moments; and so gentle yet cutting a rebuke was never before administered to the guilty supporters of despotism. They could not endure it, and again was he clamored into silence by Hill and his tools, and the infamous Gang Albion came forward to put a suitable finale to the suicidal work of the Democratic party. Thus has the servile Democracy of New Hampshire perished by its own hands. It can never recover from this blow.

From the Boston Whig.
Southern Institutions.

No one will accuse us of libelling Southern institutions, when we say we cut the following from the New Orleans Delta, of the 23d of August last. The italics are just as they are in that paper.

Mr. Editor:—I have heard that some are well meaning, perhaps, but erring persons, are in the habit of instructing slaves to read and write! particularly some of those constituting the so-called philanthropic societies, such as Sunday Schools, &c. To say nothing of the policy of such proceedings, and the mischief it is calculated to produce among our slave population, it is forbidden by law! by a law to be found in Greiner's Louisiana Digest, page 521, article 1499, which reads as follows: "All persons who shall teach, or permit, or cause to be taught, any slave in this State to read or write, shall on conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than twelve months."

Your publishing this, Mr. Editor, may possibly have the effect of deterring those misguided people from persistence in a pursuit more injurious to our safety than all the railings of Northern fanatics.

SOME OF THE BEAUTIES OF THE WAR.—The following is an extract of a letter from James S. Jackson, Esq. relative to Col. Marshall's Kentucky Regiment, dated in Texas, Sept. 23:

"I hope by the next letter I write to give you an account of improving health in the Regiment. You ought to see the men.—Their condition is a reproach to the Government. They are barefooted, and some of them literally without breeches, many without hats and coats, but they stand up as proud as if they were dressed in imperial purple. The Government is indebted to this Regiment this day \$75,000—it has received no pay whatever, and though paymasters pass and repass it, it hath seen no signs of payment. Young men of education and intelligence, used to the luxuries of private life, are by this neglect absolutely turned naked into a wild country, and exposed to the climate and suffering from the weather, without any care for their condition on the part of the Government they serve. They would miss a new pretty serge, but they respect too highly the feelings of their own officers to place them in an awkward position, by drawing down on them the displeasure of the War Department.

Besides the above, the Kentucky Reporter states that upward of four hundred are reported to be on the picket line.

Why Maintain the Union?

Directly after the vote upon the amendment, Mr. W. of S. C. came to Mr. G. of N. Y., and began to talk about a dissolution of the Union. By the bye, this cry of a dissolution of the Union, by the South, has long ceased to be even a respectable bugbear. In reply, Mr. G. said—"I am now discharging the duties of the first office I ever held; and I shall endeavor to discharge them conscientiously—at least to be as honest as the times will admit—whatever may be the consequences. Now, I do not profess to be a very sharp-sighted man; but I can see some things; and from what I have seen here and elsewhere, I have come to the conclusion, that the Union is of a different importance to you, than you are to the Union." Mr. W. left.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

The proprietors of the Salem Hardware and Drug Store, have just received their full supply of NEW HARDWARE and FRESH DRUGS. The patronage of their old customers, and the public generally is respectfully solicited. CHESSMAN & WRIGHT. Salem, 11th mo 1, 1846.

LOOKING GLASSES.

In connection with Hardware and Drugs, the subscribers have a large supply of new and handsome styles of large and small Looking Glasses and Looking Glass plates. Old frames refilled and glass cutting done to order. CHESSMAN & WRIGHT. Salem, 11th mo 1, 1846.

BOOKS.

A new assortment of books just received and for sale by J. Elizabeth Jones, among which are
Douglass' Narrative, in muslin, 40 cts
" " in paper, with- 25 "
out portrait, 25 "
Archer Moore, handsomely bound, 40 "
Despotism in America, 37 1/2 "
Branded Hand, 35 "
Christian Non-resistance, 37 1/2 "
Also, a variety of pamphlets, including the Slaveholders Religion, Brotherhood of Thieves, Diabolism, &c. The Liberty Cap for children—price 8 cents.
3 copies of the Death Penalty, by C. C. Burleigh—25 cents each.

PRISONER'S FRIEND.—NEW BOOK STORE.

THE PRISONER'S FRIEND, a weekly periodical, devoted to the abolition of Capital Punishment and the Reformation of the Criminal, is published at No. 40 Cornhill, Boston, Mass., by Charles and John M. Spear. Terms one dollar in advance.

PHILANTHROPIC BOOK STORE.—A good assortment of books, relating to the great moral enterprises of the day, are for sale at the office of the Prisoner's Friend. Many of these books we can send by mail.

NEW GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS!!
THE subscribers are receiving a large and well selected stock of Fall and Winter Goods, adapted to the season, purchased since the reduction in prices, which they will sell for prompt pay as cheap as the cheapest. Their stock consists in part of,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Cassinets, Jeans, Flannels, Linseys, "Rough & Ready" Plaid, Winter style Gingham, Robes, Lestres, Shaded Merino, English and French Merino, Chintzes, Prints, Shawls, common and sup. Felted Shawls. Together with an assortment of

PLAIN GOODS FOR FRIENDS, Calicoes, Gingham, Crops, Chappels, Gauze, sup. Cashmere Stockings, Sheep Book Mus. Handkerchiefs, sup. fig'd and Plain Silks. ALSO—A large stock of Boots, Shoes, Caps, Bonnets, Gimp Edgings, Fall Ribbons, Trimmings, &c.

HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, Shellack, Plush, Nutri and Coony furs, Skins, Bindings and Bandings.

GROCERIES, &c. Fish, Salt, Coffee, Tea, Havana, Dom. and New Orleans Sugars, Sole and Upper Leather.

ALSO—Hollow Ware, Cinemat Castings, &c., &c.

HEATON & IRISH.

Salem, Oct. 30, 1846.
P. S. Our prices are,
Calicoes, from 34 to 124
Muslins, " 50 to 125
Cassinets, " 50 to 125
Cassimeres, " 63 to 135
Cloths, " 87 1/2 to 275
All we ask is, examine our goods, and we will sell—they will please. H. & I.

EDUCATIONAL.

H. T. MARSHALL
Respectfully informs her friends that the winter Term of her School will commence on Monday the 12th of Nov. next.
Having furnished her school room with APPARATUS for illustrating the various subjects of Science, an excellent

SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY, for reference, and seats and desks of the most approved kind, and having engaged the services of two well qualified ASSISTANTS, she feels willing to ask parents to place their children (male and female) under her care.
Courses of Lectures on different scientific subjects will be delivered in connection with the school during the session, which will close in April.

TERMS, Per gr. of 13 weeks.
Reading, Spelling and Writing upon the black board, 1.50
Penmanship, Geography & Arithmetic, 2.00
Eng. Grammar, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Physiology, Botany, Algebra, Geometry, &c., 3.00
Drawing, Painting, fancy Needle-Work and Map Making, 4.00
Salem, Oct. 20th, 1846. 64-11